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Data Sheet No. 1
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE

Illinois has 212,008 farms with a farm population of more than a million. The total acreage of these farms is 31,671,470 with a value exceeding 2 billion dollars. The state has a larger proportion of arable land than any other state, approximately 90 per cent. The farm value of the principal Illinois crops in 1941 was \$497,762,000. Illinois' corn yield in 1941 was 52.5 bushels per acre, 9.5 bushels per acre more than in 1940. Illinois led all states in yield per acre in 1937, was second in 1938 and tied for first with Iowa in 1939 with 52 bushels per acre. Illinois produces every year about half the soy beans produced in the United States. In 1941, 2,743,000 acres in the state were devoted to soybeans, a larger acreage than to any other crop except corn (7,645,000 acres) and oats (3,584,000 acres). The yield and value for the state for the eight principal crops are given below:

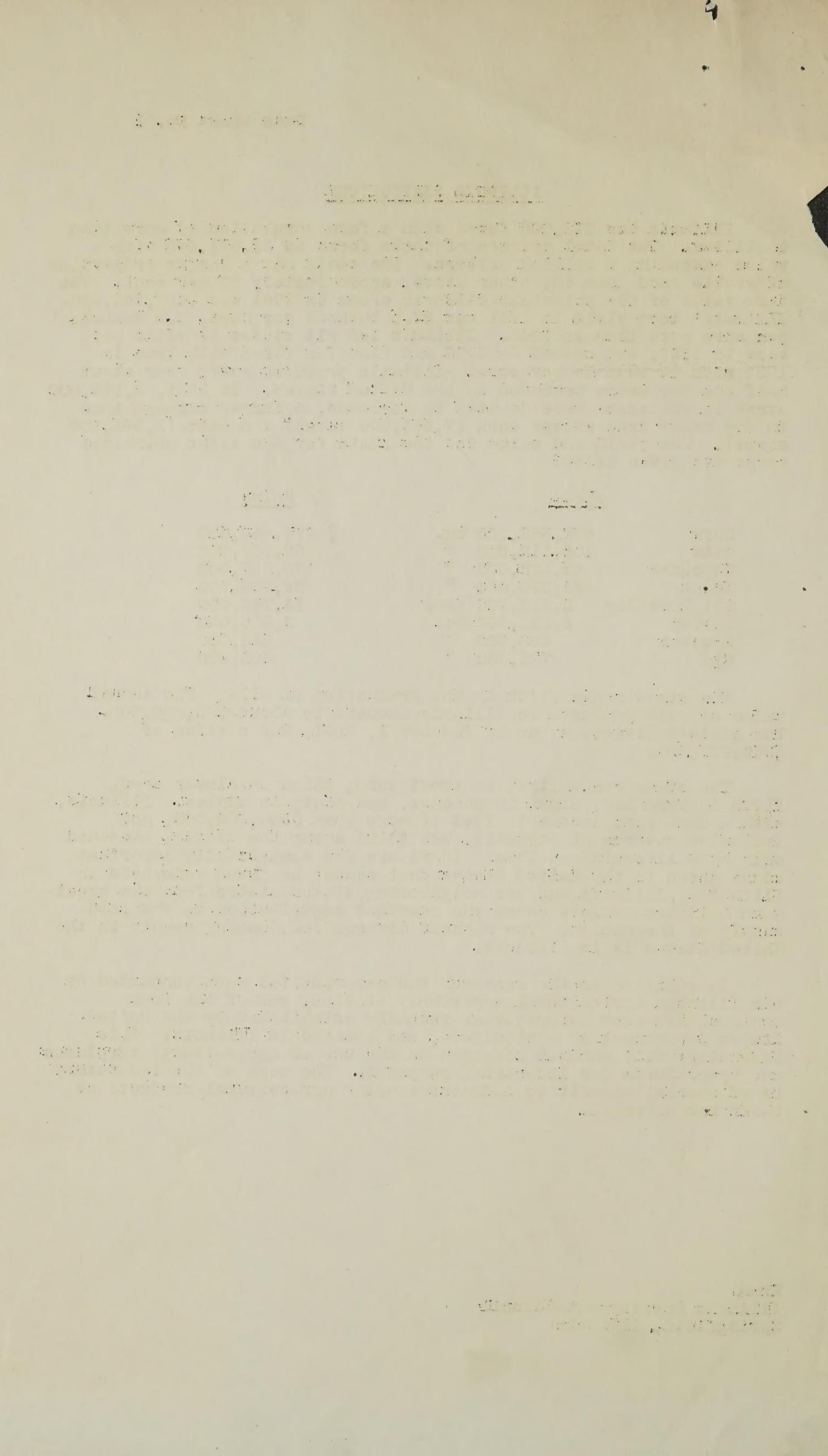
	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Value</u>
Corn	401,362,000 bu.	\$ 276,940,000
Oats	154,112,000 "	58,563,000
Soybeans	49,128,000 "	73,692,000
Wheat	35,520,000 "	36,586,000
All Tame Hay	3,619,000 tons	34,742,000
Barley	4,252,000 bu.	2,509,000
Cowpeas	490,000 "	833,000
Rye	728,000 "	408,000

The state ranks fifth in the production of milk. The annual value of milk produced in Illinois amounts to about \$85,000,000. The state's livestock, as of January 1, 1941, had a value of \$255,217,000.

The state ranks first in sweet corn, third in clover seed, fifth in tame hay, sixth in peaches, and ninth in apples. Illinois, with a cash farm income in 1941 of more than \$500,000,000; not including government payments, was third among the states, exceeded only by California and Iowa. There are few commercially important crops grown in the United States that cannot be grown somewhere in Illinois. Illinois and her neighboring sister states form the great corn belt from whence comes the greatest contribution to the food supply of the nation. The richest diversified farming county in the United States is in Illinois.

In addition to the research and experimental work conducted by the Illinois Agricultural experiment Station, one of the four Regional Research Laboratories recently established by the United States Department of Agriculture, was located in Illinois. This laboratory will conduct research on the use of agricultural surpluses and by-products for industrial purposes. The work of the laboratory is of special benefit to industries using agricultural products as their raw material.

From
Illinois Development Council
Springfield, Illinois



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ILLINOIS FUEL SUPPLY

Illinois is one of the great coal producing states of the country being exceeded by only two other states, one in the East and the other in the Southeast. The State has produced from 40,000,000 tons to 50,000,000 tons of coal annually over the last ten years which constitutes approximately 12 per cent of the national production. About two-thirds of the State is underlain by one or more coal seams two feet or more in thickness. The total original coal resources eventually recoverable is estimated to have been about 200 billion tons. Only about 2% has been mined. Illinois coal is distinctly within the bituminous coal group.

The largest coal mine in the world is in Illinois, with a record of more than 15,000 tons in eight hours. There are 138 mines in the State which produce more than 10,000 tons per year with 83 producing more than 100,000 tons, and 9 producing more than 1,000,000 tons annually.

Since coal mining operations are carried on in many parts of the State, high quality coal may be obtained for industrial purposes in any part of Illinois at very reasonable prices.

Illinois also ranks third in oil production. Fuel oil is available in unlimited quantities at fair prices.

The factor which greatly affects the availability of fuel is its delivered cost. Due to the fact that transportation facilities of Illinois, both rail and highway, are unexcelled, it is possible to obtain high quality fuel in any part of the State at a low delivered cost.

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AVAILABLE MARKETS FROM ILLINOIS

A manufacturer or distributor should be located where he may have quick and economical access, in the largest possible degree, to his markets. Illinois, because of its central location, has an enormous potential market within a thousand mile radius. Through distribution from Illinois, the most important section of the country's population and wealth can be reached easily and economically. A circle with a thousand mile radius includes or touches forty states with more than ninety per cent of the nation's population, total wealth, and retail sales.

The State's position in regard to transportation facilities makes it possible for a manufacturer located in Illinois to make over-night deliveries to Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis; second morning deliveries to Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Denver and Minneapolis; third and fourth morning deliveries to Boston, New York, Miami, and Salt Lake City; seventh and eighth day deliveries to all points on the Pacific Coast. A central location and rapid transportation service widens the potential market through the speeding up of distribution. More rapid distribution reduces operating expenses by releasing capital frozen in transit. In addition, plant operations can be scheduled more accurately.

Illinois itself, with its more than 7,870,000 population, 3,384,000 of whom are in Chicago, is a very large market both in number and buying power.

Ranking third among the states in the value of manufactured products, value of agricultural products, coal and oil production, Illinois has a diversity of markets and buying power both urban and rural with a balance of security and stability, which is of vital interest and importance to manufacturers.

World-wide markets are readily accessible from Illinois. The U. S. Department of Commerce has estimated that more than fifty per cent of the exports of the United States originate in the Chicago Trade territory.

Illinois, together with the six states which border it, have a combined population of 28,632,685 or 21% of the nation's population.

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Data Sheet No. 6

ILLINOIS MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral resources of Illinois consist of coal, oil and gas, limestone, cement making materials, silica sand, sand and gravel, natural bonded molding sand, fluorspar, tripoli, fuller's earth, a great variety of clays and shales, dolomite, ganister, novaculite, peat, woolrock for the manufacture of rock wool, and very minor amounts of lead and zinc.

The total value of Illinois mineral materials produced during 1940 amounted to \$379,367,880. The total value and amount was divided as follows:

	<u>Amount*</u>	<u>Value</u>
Petroleum (barrels)	146,788,000	\$158,746,200
Coal	49,495,000	79,172,000
Pig iron (gross tons)	3,900,000	78,650,000
Coke	3,014,840	18,217,939
Clay products		15,453,783
Cement, Portland (barrels)	4,937,000	7,209,431
Sand and Gravel	10,753,448	5,838,125
Limestone	9,476,851	7,729,779
Natural gasoline (gallons)	21,432,000	1,122,000
Lime	161,354	1,150,113
Fuller's earth	24,974	205,494
Fluorspar (short tons)	104,698	2,313,747
Quartz	Included in "other minerals"	
Clay shipments	169,938	419,740
Tripoli	Included in "other minerals"	
Pyrites	Included in "other minerals"	
Sandstone	285,388	326,038
Other minerals	2,020,624	2,813,491
		\$379,367,880

*In tons except as noted.

From the standpoint of future supplies of fuel for heat and power, of materials for construction purposes, of fluxes for blast furnaces, of molding sand for foundries, and of mineral substances for abrasives, glazes, glasses, and of coal-tar products, the State's available resources are known to be profoundly large. As regards these mineral resources the State's industrial foundation is secure. Because of the geographic proximity of Illinois by way of water to the iron and copper deposits of the Lake Superior region and to other mineral deposits adjacent to the Great Lakes, some of these raw minerals from without the State find their way in abundance to the foundries and metallurgical plants in the Chicago area and further insure industrial security. Hundreds of mines, pits, quarries and plants, in various parts of the State are engaged in the extraction, processing and manufacture of these mineral commodities to supply the growing demand for these important substances.

The State Geological Survey Division is engaged in research on industrial minerals with a two-fold purpose - the discovery of new types of deposits of these minerals and the development of improved and new uses for materials from deposits already being exploited.

(continued)

No other state has the personnel or research facilities possessed by the Illinois State Geological Survey. The Division's facilities are available to individuals and industry of the State. From its experts and from its laboratories and research departments have come the results of efforts which have been greatly instrumental in increasing the State's wealth.

Illinois is one of the great coal producing states of the country, being exceeded by only two other states, one in the East and the other in the Southeast. The State has produced from 40,000,000 tons to 50,000,000 tons of coal annually over the last ten years which constitutes approximately 12 per cent of the national production. About two-thirds of the State is underlain by one or more coal seams two feet or more in thickness. The total original coal resources eventually recoverable is estimated to have been about 200 billion tons. Only about 2 per cent has been mined. Illinois coal is distinctly within the bituminous coal group.

From
Illinois Development Council
Springfield, Illinois

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ILLINOIS POWER SUPPLY

Dependable electric power - ample for today's needs and geared to tomorrow's requirements - is available to Industry in Illinois.

One of the world's greatest pools of power is located in this State. Illinois has the largest installed electrical generating capacity of any state in the Middle West, with a total exceeding two and one half million kilowatts, or more than 3,300,000 horsepower.

The dependability and flexibility of the Illinois electrical energy supply, for which industry pays no premium, is an important factor in the continuous industrial growth of the State.

Contributing to the availability of low cost power are almost inexhaustible coal fields of Illinois which guarantee fuel to drive the turbines of electric generating stations. Power companies in Illinois are accustomed to meeting large industrial requirements, and are constantly increasing capacities to anticipate greater power demands of the future.

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ILLINOIS TAXES AFFECTING BUSINESS

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From the standpoint of taxation, it can be fairly said that the development of industry in Illinois has been and is being encouraged. The legislative and administrative record of the State, from its beginning to the present time proves reassuring to industrial enterprises which must plan plant investments not only for the present but also with reasonable expectations that they will prove safe in the future. The State has always recognized that the prosperity and happiness of its people depend upon continuous income through constant and expanding employment and that industry can provide that, only if given working conditions such as permit it to advantageously compete with industry anywhere in the United States. The very fact that the State ranks third in manufacturing among the forty-eight states is conclusive evidence that conditions favorable to the successful operation of industry are present.

Illinois does not, in general, require manufacturers to pay annual license, permit, or regulatory fees to the State for the privilege of conducting their business. The authority to exact annual license, permit, or regulatory fees for the privilege of conducting business is delegated by the legislature to municipalities and its use is optional.

The State of Illinois has no income tax.

TAXES, LICENSE FEES, OR IMPOSTS LEVIED BY THE STATE

INITIAL LICENSE FEE

Required of domestic or foreign corporations starting business in the State.

Payable to the Secretary of State.

Rate 1/20th of 1% of capital and paid-in surplus.

As to foreign corporations, applicable only to that ratio of capital and surplus which property in the State bears to total capital and surplus.

ANNUAL FRANCHISE TAX

Payable by domestic and foreign corporations doing business in the State.

Payable to the Secretary of State.

Rate 5¢ per \$100.00 stated capital and paid-in surplus represented in the State.

CAPITAL STOCK TAX

Domestic corporations must pay property tax rates on value of going concern in excess of the value of their real and personal property in the State. The tax is assessed by County assessors on corporations engaged in manufacturing, mercantile, mining, printing and publishing, and stock breeding. All others are assessed by the State Tax Commission. The rate of tax is the local tax rates of the community where the property is located.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX

Illinois has no direct state tax on real estate. The revenue source employed to take its place is the Retailers' Occupation Tax of three per cent on all merchandise sold at retail within the State. This is a tax on persons engaged in selling tangible personal property at retail, as distinguished from a direct tax on such sales. The retailer must be located in Illinois, or do business in Illinois, and the sale made to an ultimate consumer or user in Illinois. The tax does not

apply to raw materials or parts entering into and becoming a part of the finished product. It applies to fuel, machinery, tools, equipment and supplies, if purchased in the state. A manufacturer becomes a retailer and assumes responsibility for collecting the tax only when he sells his product direct to a user in Illinois. Unlike many states which have retail occupation or sales taxes, Illinois does not impose a use or consumption tax upon purchases for use or consumption made outside its borders.

TAXES IMPOSED BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES

Real Estate

The manufacturer owning plant or warehouse facilities in Illinois is subject to an annual real estate tax upon the assessed value of land and building. The tax represents the sum of the local rates of all taxing bodies existing at the site of the land or building.

Assessment--In each of Illinois' 102 counties the county assessor is the statutory official empowered to determine the fair value of real property. What percentage of the full or real value may be determined as the assessed value, to which local rates apply, will vary somewhat with local conditions, custom and precedent. For example, in Cook county values are equalized by a factor of 37% to determine the amount to which local rates apply.

Rates--Tax rates in Illinois cities will vary according to size, location and governmental needs of the community. With few exceptions, city tax rates reflect local requirements determined by operation of the democratic process of government. The Illinois Development Council will submit detailed information concerning rates in any area, or group of cities, in which an inquirer may be interested. Illinois is not a high tax state and its rates will be found to compare favorably with those of other industrial states when communities of similar size and conditions are considered.

Personal Property

Personal property of a corporation consists of all other tangible and intangible property it owns at a specific location as distinguished from land and buildings. It comprises machinery and equipment, raw material, goods on hand, money, net credits, securities, etc.

Assessment--Just as for real property, the county assessor of each county determines the value of personal property of a corporation. Due to a constitutional requirement that all property must be taxed at the same rate and in step with the growing increase in intangible wealth in the shape of money, credit, and securities, there have developed liberal methods of determining the value of personal property to avoid over taxation or confiscation. Such methods, varying somewhat in the different counties, operate to enable possessors of personal property to pay a fair, but not exorbitant tax.

When assessed--All personal property in Illinois is assessed as of April 1 of each year.

General--The Illinois Development Council will make confidential studies for any inquirer setting forth the facts as to any county or counties in which he may be interested.

Local Regulatory or License Fees

As elsewhere indicated, the state does not impose annual regulatory or license fees upon manufacturers for the privilege of conducting their business in Illinois. Cities and villages

have only those powers to license, regulate, and tax business and industry which have been specifically granted by the Legislature. Such powers are not an inherent right of a municipality.

In general cities and villages are given the power to license, regulate, and tax such businesses, trades, occupations, and industries, as affect the health, safety, comfort, and convenience, of the citizens.

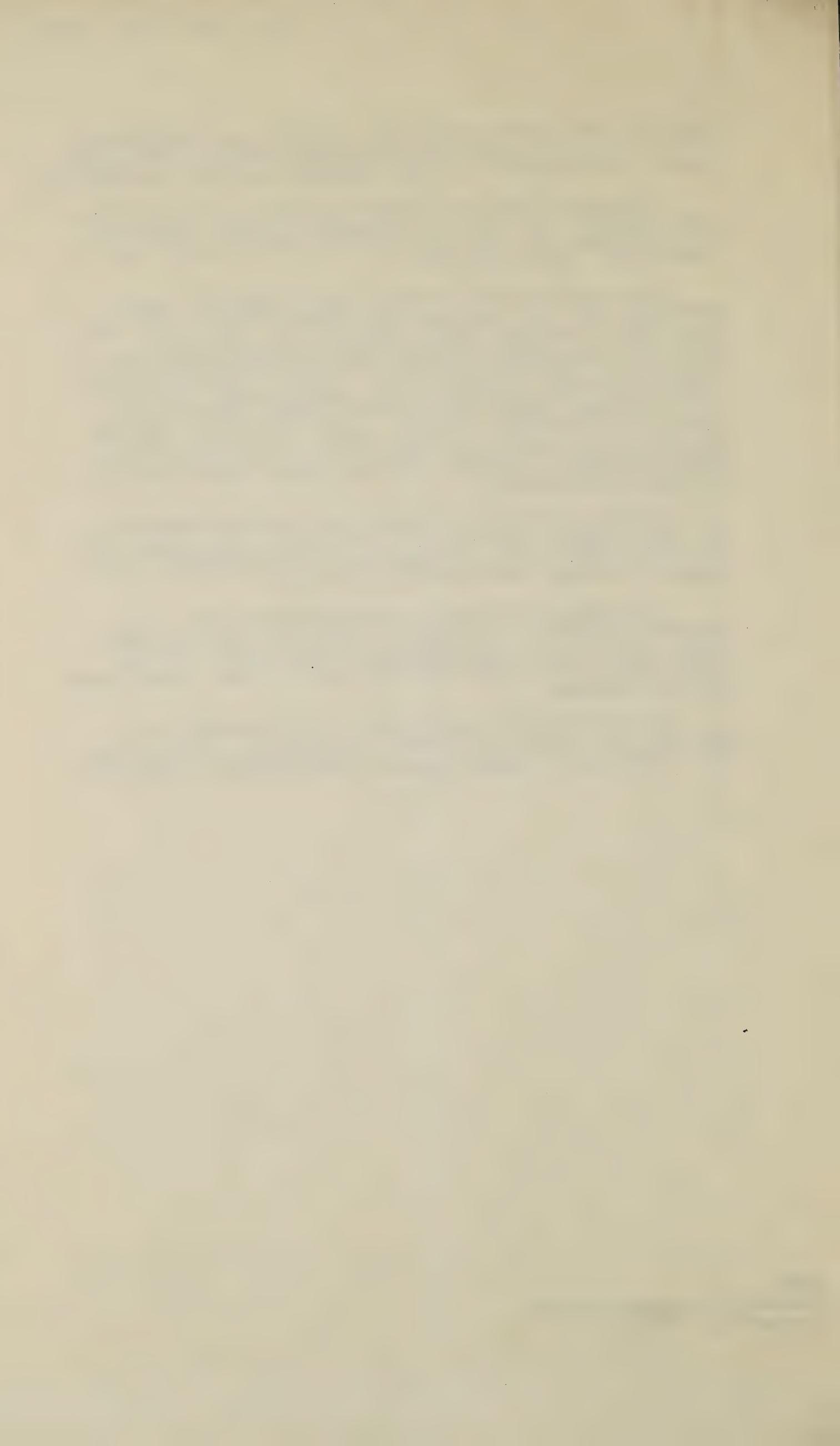
Thus manufacturers of foods, drugs, chemicals, candy, medicines, and fire works may be licensed. Other industries which may be licensed include acetylene gas generation, brick and clay products plants, fertilizer factories, manufacturers of inflammable materials, foundries, glue factories, oxygen or hydrogen generation, ice manufacturers, laboratories, laundries, lumber yards, machine shops, milk products plants, nitro-cellulose products, paint factories, rendering establishments, roofing material plants, soap manufacturers, slaughter houses, tanneries, wearing apparel plants and wool pulling establishments.

Industry in general, outside those classes mentioned or for which specific power is not given by the legislature, cannot be licensed, taxed, or regulated by municipalities. No blanket licensing power exists in Illinois.

Furthermore it should be emphasized that these powers delegated by statute to cities are permissive and not mandatory. Thus there is wide variation in the extent to which cities employ these powers and the amount of fees charged where they are employed.

The Illinois Development Council will determine for any industry, subject to license and regulation, whether specific communities do impose license fees and if so the amount.

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Springfield, Illinois



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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Illinois is the center of railroad transportation. There are 14,435 miles of railroad in the State or nearly 5 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the nation. The State is exceeded only by Texas in railroad mileage and the latter state is almost five times as large in area. No section of the State has been neglected in railroad development, there being but one county out of 102 without a railroad. Most of the great eastern railroads have their western terminals in Chicago or East St. Louis. At these terminals they meet and cooperate with the great railroads of the West.

Chicago is the transportation center of the world. Twenty-two railroads operate passenger and freight trains to the entire United States. The total number of cars of freight from Chicago is more than 200,000 each month--nearly two and a half million cars a year. That is: Chicago originates 8 1/2% of all the freight cars loaded in the United States. Eight airlines handle passengers, mail, and freight. An average of 26,000,000 tons of raw and finished goods are handled by water in Chicago's regional ports and inland waterways annually inbound and outbound.

Rail, highway and air facilities serve all sections of the State, with direct routes to all parts of the country. The Lakes-to-the-Gulf and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterways serve many important industrial centers. Thirteen steamship lines and many ocean-going freighters serve Chicago. More than 500 motor carriers, 15 motor bus lines and eight airlines enter the city.

There are 102,683 miles of public roads in Illinois. Of these roads, 18,808 miles have been improved by the State or under State supervision with some type of surfacing. More than 13,000 miles of road are of concrete or brick or bituminous surface on gravel or crushed stone base.

The State is located at the border of the three great freight rate making territories - Western, Official and Southern. Industries located in Illinois have a decided advantage in rate structure; first, because the State has its own Classification; second, there are exceptions published to the Classification to make a lower rate in the absence of commodity rates, and third, by having its own freight association, commodity rates can be readily established where the volume of business justifies it.

Chicago's package car system: Each month more than 40,000 scheduled package freight cars leave Chicago direct to more than 800 cities, reaching 60,000 additional cities with only one transfer. During the last seven years, more than 5,700,000 cars have been forwarded. This service has been 96% on time.

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ILLINOIS WATER SUPPLIES

Bounded on the east by Lake Michigan and the Wabash River, on the southeast by the Ohio River, on the southwest and west by the Mississippi River, the State of Illinois is almost surrounded by some of the largest bodies of fresh water in the country. In addition, it is traversed by three large river systems, the Rock, the Illinois, and the Sangamon, and eight or ten minor stream systems. The sub-surface formations under a large part of the State are of a porous character and provide large underground water reservoirs which are easily tapped by means of wells. The potential water supply is almost limitless.

Illinois was the first state to so recognize the importance of a knowledge of her water resources that a special organization known as the State Water Survey Division was created to make investigations of this very important natural resource. The Survey has carried on many investigations on the mineral quality of water and its suitability for manufacturing purposes and other industrial uses. Although many of the water supplies of the State are hard, this is no handicap to industrial development. Hard water can be softened at a very nominal cost and when softened it is usually of better quality for manufacturing purposes than naturally soft water. Natural soft water is corrosive while artificially softened water is not. The Illinois Water Survey has prepared data on the chemicals required for softening all of the principal supplies and has carried on extensive experiments on various special problems in connection with water treatment.

In many lines of manufacture the problem of the disposal of liquid wastes is a serious one. In Illinois the policy has been to offer helpful cooperation to the manufacturer who is faced with such a problem. The Water Survey has worked out with various industries several simple but effective methods for handling wastes. It is equipped with laboratories and personnel to offer further assistance of this nature when new situations arise.

